From:	Turner, Philip
To:	Enders, Jhana; Smith, Terry
Subject:	RE: NIOSH 6002 - Questions
Date:	Thursday, March 2, 2017 11:03:00 AM
Attachments:	image004.png

Yes, the NIOSH method calls for 16 L, BUT that is analyze for much higher concentrations. The method is not really designed for such low concentrations as we want, but the labs tell us they think they can do it with modification (i.e., increase volume)
The RSL is the only number that would truly be protective over the long term… if a family moved back in and lived there for more than 24 hours. Although we all agree time is the cure for phosphine, the RSL was mentioned as a reference for consideration.

From: Enders, Jhana
Sent: Thursday, March 02, 2017 10:45 AM
To: Smith, Terry ; Turner, Philip
Subject: RE: NIOSH 6002 - Questions

6002 lists the following – how are we getting to the RSL (3.1 E-01) which if we calculated correctly previously is 0.0002 ppm…adding Phil to the list as he will be on the call with me today. Thanks.

OSHA : 0.3 ppm
NIOSH: 0.3 ppm; 1 ppm STEL
ACGIH: 0.3 ppm; 1 ppm STEL
(1 ppm = 1.39 mg/m3 @ NTP)
Do you have a document on how to collect the sample? Wondering how much more/less volume, etc.
Thanks.

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From: Smith, Terry
Sent: Thursday, March 02, 2017 10:36 AM
To: Enders, Jhana <Enders.Jhana@epa.gov>
Subject: NIOSH 6002
Jhana: Here is the NIOSH method. Just cut and paste the following into your browser. Notice the actual method calls for 16 liters of air, but the lab stated they would have to have 320 liters of air To reach the detection level of 0.3 ug/m3
https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154/pdfs/6002.pdf

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